





## TO THE PUBLIC.

The Whig State Central Committee of Michigan beg leave to lay the following facts before a candid public:

The suspicion that has long existed, of the alliance of Mr. BIRNEY, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, with the Locofoco party, is at length confirmed. On the 28th of September last, in pursuance of an agreement made with the party leaders in Saginaw County, in this State, he was nominated as their candidate for the State Legislature, by a regular Convention of the Locofoco party at Saginaw City, having previously authorized a friend who was a member of the Convention, to express his willingness to ACCEPT the nomination. Of this fact, there is not the least possible doubt. Great efforts have since been made, and are making, to conceal the evidence—especially of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in the nomination, and his adherence to "Democratic principles," and the Polk and Dallas party; but these facts can no longer be denied. We are enabled to submit evidence of a character to convince every candid mind. We leave the public to judge. Subjoined is a sworn statement of Wm. S. Driggs, Esq., a gentleman of intelligence and perfectly unimpeachable character. We vouch for his unsullied honor and veracity.

J. M. HOWARD,  
F. A. HARDING,  
S. BARSTOW,  
D. SMART,  
JOHN OWEN,  
Committee.

Detroit, October 14, 1844.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Wayne County, ss.

William S. Driggs of Detroit, in said County and State, being duly sworn, says on Wednesday the 9th day of October instant, he left the city of Detroit for the purpose of going to Saginaw in this State, and ascertaining the facts and circumstances relative to the nomination of James G. Birney, Esq., to the Legislature of this State, by the 'Democratic' party in the county of Saginaw; that on the 12th day of October inst. he called at the dwelling house of J. B. Garland, Esq., about nine miles from Saginaw city, and held a conversation of considerable length with him; that said Garland informed deponent that he, said Garland, was a member of the Democratic party; that he was a member of the Democratic Convention of said County, held at Saginaw City on the 28th day of September last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and for Representatives in the Legislature of this State; that he, said Garland, attended said Convention which was held at the house of E. Jewett; that James G. Birney, Esq., (who resides at Lower Saginaw in said Saginaw county,) was then and there nominated by said Convention as the Candidate of the Democratic party for such Representative, by a unanimous vote; that he, said Garland, had several conversations with said Birney, some days previous to the meeting of said convention in reference to said Birney's becoming such candidate, in which the latter expressed to him his (said Birney's) willingness to accept such nomination, remarking that he should be quite willing to accept it, if tendered to him, and would, if elected, serve the county to the best of his abilities, and refrain from agitating the question of Abolition in the House; that he, said Birney, was a Jeffersonian Democrat and always had been. Said Garland also stated to this deponent that when in the said Convention he was questioned by other members respecting Mr. Birney's political sentiments and opinions, and that in answer, he stated to the convention what he then stated to this deponent; deponent then asked him what other authority he had for making said statement to the convention? to which he replied that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Birney himself, authorizing him to make such statement; deponent then requested him to show him the letter, said Garland declined, remarking that he would show it to no one unless said Birney should deny having authorized him to make such statement, in which case he would produce it. Said Garland is a man of respectable ability and good standing, and a Democrat of influence in said county. He expressed his determination to vote for Mr. Birney, and to do all in his power to promote his election, affirming that he was the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and those of the Democrats who had declared against him constituted but a mere faction. He also stated that he was well acquainted with Mr. Birney, and that the latter was in the habit of frequently stopping at his house. Deponent then requested said Garland to make an affidavit of the facts he had thus stated, but he refused, alleging that he had been informed that Mr. Birney's nomination was producing some excitement abroad, and perhaps injuring the Democratic party, and he was unwilling to do anything which might have that effect.

Deponent further says, that on the day before he had a conversation with Mr. E. Jewett, the keeper of the house at which said convention was held, and was informed by him that he heard said Garland state in said convention in a public manner, that Mr. Birney had professed to him to be a Democrat, and promised if elected, to 'carry out Democratic principles.' Said Jewett refused to give reasons for his statement of this fact, for the same reason given by Mr. Garland for his refusal, but the fact that said Garland did make such a declaration in the convention is to the knowledge of this deponent generally stated, and believed by the residents of the village where the convention was held, and that in conversation with numerous persons there of all political parties, he heard no one deny the fact. Deponent further says that a written statement of said Garland's declaration in the convention was some days after it was held, and after Mr. Birney had left Saginaw for the east, drawn up by another delegate of the said convention, and submitted to Mr. Garland, and corrected and approved by him, in which the following passage occurs:

"Mr. Birney had declared to him (Garland), his willingness to receive the nomination for Representative at the hands of the Democratic party." But the gentleman who drew it up and now has it in possession, refuses to permit the same to be published. Deponent further says that he called on Mr. Jenny, the editor of the 'North Star,' a Democratic newspaper printed at Saginaw city, in which the proceedings of said convention were published, and was shown by him the original manuscript containing said proceedings, and that the following is a true copy thereof, as published in said newspaper of the 31st of Oct. inst.:

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic delegates from the several townships in the County of Saginaw met in convention, pursuant to notice previously given, at the House of E. Jewett, in Saginaw, the 28th day of September, Albert Miller, Esq., was called to the chair, and Truman M. Waters, appointed Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be to nominate suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election for county officers. The following delegates appeared and took their seats: Saginaw, E. N. Davenport, Joshua Blackmore, Albert Miller, Anthony R. Swardson, James A. Kent, Tazewell, A. E. Hayden, J. Malone, J. B. Garland, James Far-

quahson, John Farquahson; Tuscola, T. M. Waters, E. Davis, E. Ellis, H. Davis, A. H. Williams; Tittabawassee, Thomas McCarty, Wm. Shields, Robert Use, Samuel Shattuck, James Gotee; Hampton, S. S. Campbell, J. F. Marase, Benj. F. Cushman, Sherman Wheeler, Louis Tromly.

The following nominations were made by the Convention:

For Representative,

**JAMES G. BIRNEY.**

For Associate Judges,

GARDINER D. WILLIAMS,

ANDREW EWERS.

For Treasurer,

SIDNEY S. CAMPBELL.

For Sheriff,

JOSHUA BLACKMORE.

For Judge of Probate,

ALBERT MILLER.

For County Surveyor,

JAMES J. MCCORMICK.

For Coroners,

E. N. DAVENPORT and E. DAVIS.

Resolved, That the above ticket be declared unanimously nominated by this Convention,

A. MILLER, Ch'n.

T. M. WATERS, Sec'y.

Said editor refused to part with the manuscript on the ground of a breach of confidence; the fact of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in said nomination and adherence to the party nominating him is of general notoriety in said county, and especially in Saginaw City, and is further proved by the following published declaration of G. D. Williams, Thomas McCarty, A. H. Hayden and N. Beach, all leading Democrats in said county, and two of them, Mr. Hayden and Mr. McCarty, members of said convention.

"One of the delegates to the convention, (a gentleman of truth and veracity,) held on the 28th of September last, stated that Mr. Birney professed to him to be a Democrat, and stated that he (Birney,) would carry out Democratic principles."

And further this deponent saith not.

W. S. DRIGGS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, A. D. 1844.

THEO. WILLIAMS,

Justice of Peace, Wayne Co., Mich.

The Millerites.—A part of these unfortunate and misguided people pitched their tents on Monday in a field about three miles and a half from the Permanent bridge. The converts continued increasing in the encampment all that day and night, males and females, some in omnibuses, carriages and on foot. Some of them threw away their property, as they went along, into the street. The first tent became so crowded that the children were forced into the open air, without the proper care of their parents. These little ones were exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm. Numbers of these poor children were running about the field, crying for their mothers and fathers, and some even for food.

Tuesday morning a second tent was erected, and the numbers had increased very greatly. The condition of these people is indeed anything but comfortable, and it must become worse from the want of proper food and other necessities of life, besides sleeping on the damp ground in this inclement season of the year, with scarcely enough clothing to cover them. It is feared that numbers will never leave the ground, and those that do leave it, will do so with scarce a hope of recovery. Parties have also gone into New Jersey, and there are several tents at different points within ten miles of Philadelphia. The report was current yesterday afternoon, that one of the preachers from the east, who had been officiating here in the capacity of principal treasurer, had precipitately left the city, with funds amounting to over \$1000.—Phila. Ledger, Oct. 23.

We learn from the Boston Post that Mrs. Abigail Shepherd, a young married woman, was on Tuesday committed to the Insane Hospital, Worcester, being furiously mad, caused by her attendance at Millerite meetings. She was committed on a warrant from the Municipal Court. A man at South Boston sat all yesterday on his wife's grave, for the purpose of ascending with her.—Spring. Rep., Oct. 25.

The Polk and Birney Coalition.—Mr Quincy, editor of the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard, thus speaks of the evident coalition between the abolition and locofoco parties:

James G. Birney.—I have once before ventured to predict that the end of the Liberty Party would be in a coalition with a portion of the Democratic party. The sooner it is done, the better, for it will wound its end. There cannot, in the nature of things, be but two great parties in this Republic, and under our present constitution, it is also in the nature of things that they should both be pro-slavery. The honest men in the Liberty party will soon find their leaders at the old game of transferring, and themselves up for the bids of the South.

The question now arises, says the Hudson Republican, will the Whig Abolitionists allow themselves to be sold, 'body and breeches,' by James G. Birney, like cattle in the market? We shall see.

Railroad Convention.—A convention of the friends of a railroad between Miller's river and Cabotville, on the east side of the Connecticut, was held in this town (Amherst) on Tuesday last. After the organization of the convention, and the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, the profile report and estimates for a railroad between Hockanum and Miller's river, by Waldo Higginson, Esq., Engineer, were presented. We learn from the report that the route of the railroad was a straight line, and in some places, which are straight, and ten level. The experienced Engineer says 'the line, independent of the crossing of Miller's river, affords as much cheapness of construction as any, so far as my knowledge extends, yet built upon in New England.' After acting upon various matters of business, the convention adjourned to meet at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

Hampshire Express.

Mr Birney and the Locofocos.—The Genesee County (Michigan) Democrat furnishes the following additional proof in regard to Birney:

We can, by affidavit, if necessary, establish the fact, that this same James G. Birney bargained and sold the abolition party in Saginaw county to Locofoco Polkism, for a seat in the State Legislature. And a leading abolitionist in this town, says that Mr. Birney told him, long since, that he had been consulted by leading Locofocos, and had been promised the nomination of Representative.

Brutal Outrage.—Cato Brightman, a well known black, was committed to Jail, in this place on Tuesday last, and after a preliminary examination, was fully committed to take his trial at the March term of the Supreme Court, for the crime of rape, on a white girl of only 12 years of age.—Newport (R. I.) Mercury.

## ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The undersigned, members of the Liberty party in the city of Albany, believing it to be their imperative duty, have resolved to address their brethren, and explain the reasons which have induced them to support HENRY CLAY at the coming election. We still claim the application of Liberty men, as our principles remain unchanged; to be "out and out" Liberty men, such as the majority of our countrymen would designate "fanatics." We still have the same hatred of the institution of American slavery, or any other that reduces man to the level of a brute and makes him a chattel, and we intend to cherish it. We respect, love and delight to honor James G. Birney for his noble, self-sacrificing and fearless advocacy of the glorious principles which adorn the Declaration of Independence, and we are fully persuaded that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and the internal slave trade; therefore we are resolved, upon all occasions when opportunity presents, to use our political influence to advance so desirable a consummation. We have watched with intense interest the recent movements of the two great political parties, and believing that a fearful crisis has arrived, which is to decide whether slavery shall be perpetuated and extended by the annexation of Texas, and by augmenting the slave power in the U. States, by which it will be enabled, by a constitutional majority, to maintain slavery in the National Capital, and the internal slave trade, the very fountain and life of the iniquitous system, even if the Liberty Party succeed in carrying the Free States, thereby effectually destroying the future usefulness of the Liberty Party—not only this, but it is to decide whether this happy and prosperous nation shall be plunged into the untold horrors of a war, and very probably upon the future existence of our Republican institutions.

There are no idle fancies, but stern realities; we all witnessed, at the last session of Congress, a vigorous effort made by John Tyler and his condottiere, encouraged by Gen. Jackson and James K. Polk, and sustained by James Buchanan and fourteen other Senators, to involve the United States in a war with Mexico; and it was only thwarted by the integrity and patriotism of a Whig Senate, acting in concert with Henry Clay. These facts are subjects of moment, and demand the consideration and prompt action of every freeman, without distinction of party, independent of personal regard for the character of men, whom we respect or despise; and we, the People, are to decide them. If we, as Liberty men, hold the balance of power, (as it is thought by some we do,) upon us rests the responsibility of the decision. All are familiar with the arguments used to evade the issue. Their sophistry savors much of the mode adopted by 'Virginia Abolitionists,' and are incompatible to the understanding of plain, practical men. The Liberty men have for years predicted that it was for the interest of the South to increase and extend slavery by the annexation of Texas, and their papers have warned us, that when this was accomplished it would destroy our freedom, and thundered their anathemas, both long and loud, against the scheme. Now, when these predictions are being fulfilled, they have, in a great measure, ceased their opposition, and seem to view the matter quite complacently, apparently little concerned about the struggle or result, but busily engaged in increasing the vote of Mr. Birney a few thousands, as if it were of most importance.

But it is contended that there is no difference in the doctrines of the great political parties upon the subject of Annexation; and some go so far as to say that neither party is in favor of that measure. If either of these statements were true, it would give a different aspect to what would be our duty. It seems to us that the position of the parties is distinctly defined. Mr. Van Buren was defeated at the Baltimore Convention, because he was opposed to Annexation, and James K. Polk was nominated because he was in favor of immediate Annexation; and that Convention passed a resolution to that effect, which has recently been endorsed by the Locofoco State Convention at Syracuse. General Jackson, the idol of his party, advocates it. Indeed, it is the watchword of the party from Maine to Louisiana. 'To use the words of a Liberty paper in this city, 'Polk goes for Annexation, war or no war, slavery or no slavery, honor or dishonor, and Mr. Clay's position is this: 'personally he has objection to annexation, if it can be obtained without dishonor and without war.' But opposes it for the following reasons:—

1st. Because 'it compromises our national honor.'

2d. Because 'it involves us in an unjust war, in which the sympathies of Christendom would be against us.'

3d. Because 'it would be done without common consent.'

4th. Because 'he conceives no motive to be more dangerous to the peace and permanency of the Union, than the acquisition of Texas for the purpose of extending our territory and strengthening the Southern portion of our confederacy.'

5th. It would burden the United States with a large and unascertained debt. Either of these are good and sufficient reasons to satisfy us, if Mr. Clay is elected, he will not recommend annexation.' The entire Whig party is unanimous in their hostility to the scheme, and the Whig press is more denunciatory of the measures than the Liberty press. We have noticed with regret that the Liberty press is almost silent upon the subject, and in some instances have advocated the doctrine of Free Trade, and manifest an overbearing arrogance towards members of their own party, who have the moral courage and take the liberty to think and act for themselves, and even go so far as to ridicule and traduce the character and acts of the venerable John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Seward, and Cassius M. Clay—men who have at least done as much to check the encroachment of the slave power, and for the advancement of universal freedom, as Messrs Birney and Smith, and a thousand fold more than the men who are now vilifying their philanthropic motives. Others may take such responsibilities and endorse such proceedings, but we will not.

'Principles, not Men,' is our motto, nor will the fear of having our countrymen motives impugned, deter us from putting them into execution; and we believe the intelligent, honest and reflecting portion of our brethren in the Liberty ranks, will agree and act with us. We have read Mr. Birney's letter of August 5, 1844, to Mr. Everett of Pittsburgh, acknowledging that he is opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, and a Tariff for Protection. This is Locofoco doctrine, as we understand it. The one we consider as unjust, and the other Anti-American, and both destructive to the interests of the People; nor are we satisfied with the friendship apparently existing between the leaders of the Locofoco and Liberty parties, inasmuch as the Locofoco have nominated James G. Birney for a member of the Legislature of Michigan from the county in which he resides. Since then we have read the letter of Henry Clay, published in the National Intelligencer at Washington, which has an extensive circulation, both North and South, in which he reiterates the sentiments we have ascribed to him, in more energetic language, if possible, not to be misinterpreted. We have also had the pleasure of listening to that noble Champion of Freedom, C. M. Clay, who has proven his devotion to Liberty by his acts. His burning eloquence and truthful statements have made us hate slavery more, and convinced us more firmly, if possible, that the position we have taken is the only safe and judicious one for the accomplishment of the object we so ardently desire.

J. S. GOULD, ABEL LYON, WALTER WHITNEY, D. E. BASSETT, JAMES C. RANNEY, WILLIAM NEGUS, H. W. WHITNEY, JOHN ALDEN, S. P. TOWNSEND, WILLIAM THORN, DAVID BASSETT, M. S. REYNOLDS, G. SCHOENMAKER, WILLIAM FRAZER, A. LYON, M. D.

We take the following brief and intelligible analysis of the condition of the State finances from Walton's Daily Journal.

## STATE FINANCES, &C.

From the report of the Auditor to the General Assembly, we make the following abstract of the Financial condition of the State on the 10th of Sept. last:

## RECEIPTS.

From taxes, principal and interest, \$69,144.41

Cash borrowed, 3,500.00

Balance in the Treasury last year, 12,666.46

Other sources, 24,143.75

Total, \$109,454.62

## EXPENDITURES.

For debentures of General Assembly, 12,336.40

Salaries of State officers, 11,431.70

Expenses of Courts, 27,406.24

Auditor's orders, 13,007.37

Drafts of Quarter Master General, 1,651.50

Being strictly ordinary State expenses, \$65,733.21

For deaf, dumb, blind, &c., 6,949.74

Fox, Bear, and Wolf certificates and Silk premiums, 2,954.93

Payment of money borrowed, interest, and surplus revenue, 14,316.59

Total, \$89,954.47

Balance in the Treasury, \$18,600.15.

It will be seen from this that the revenue from taxes is a trifle more than the ordinary legitimate State expenses; while the revenue from other sources, after excluding the sums borrowed, has been fully equal to meet the remaining expenses. In a word, the finances of the State look well.

The School Fund.—On the 15th Sept. 1843, the amount of this fund was, \$200,334.95. There has since been added, 11,845.47, Bank dividends, 3,884.67, and Pedler's licenses, 885.50 16,115.64

Total Sept. 10, 2844, \$216,350.59

Of this there is loaned to the State, being an increase from last year of \$25,749.34, \$193,303.34

Loaned to individuals (\$8,049.57 less than last year), 16,933.73

Interest thereon, 1,118.52—216,350.59

The increment for the last year has been diminished.

Bank Fund.—September 14, the amount of the Bank fund was \$32,055.07, being an increase of \$2,513.50 since last year; of which \$26,083.64 is loaned to the State, and 5,969.43 to individuals.

There is claimed about \$28,000 of this fund to redeem Essex bank bills—but this claim is resisted, on the ground that the bills have once been redeemed. If this claim is allowed, it will of course nearly absorb the fund.

State Prison.—The report shows the expenditures of the Prison for the year to have been \$6,903.79, and the income 5,036.64

Balance of the expenses over the income, \$1,867.15

The property on hand and balances due is reported at \$27,328.35

And the liabilities at 18,010.82

Balance in favor of the Prison, \$6,417.53

A Honeymoon of three months.—'I accepted his proposal. The very thought of marrying him was a paradise; and I did marry him. It was a constant succession of amusements; theatre, balls, excursions, all enjoyed with the charming Lemaire. And he so happy, too—I thought he would have devoured me. We were very in practice for three months, at the end of which time he came one morning into the room, swinging an empty purse in the air.

'Now, I think,' said he, with the same cheerful countenance that he usually wore, 'that I have proved my devotion to you in a remarkable manner. Another man would have thought it much if he had made some sacrifice to gain possession of you for life. I have spent every farthing I had in the world to possess you for three months. Oh, that those three months were to live over again. But every thing has its end.'

And he tossed the empty purse in his hand. I laughed at what I called a very pleasant jest; for who did not know that M. Lemaire was a man of ample property? I laughed still more heartily as he went on to say that a coach stood at the door to take me back to my father, and begged me not to keep the coachman waiting, as in that case the fellow would charge for time, and it had taken his last sou to pay his fare by distance. I clasped my hands in applause at my excellent comedian. But gracious Heaven! it was all true. There stood the coach at the door, the fare paid to my father's house, and an empty purse was literally all that I had to participate with the gay, wealthy, accomplished Lemaire.

'What?' I exclaimed, with rage and agony as the truth broke upon me, 'do you desert your wife?'

'Desert my charming wife!' he replied. 'Ask the hungry pauper, who turns his back upon the fragrant restaurant, if he deserts his dinner. You are as beautiful, as bright, as lovely as ever—you cannot think with what a sigh I quit you.'

'But—' and I began a torrent of recrimination.

'But,' said he, interrupting me, 'I have not a sou. For you,' he continued, 'you are as charming as ever, you will win your way only the better in the world for this little experience; and as for me, I have been in an Elysium for three months, and that is more than your excellent prudent men can boast of, who plod on, day after day, that they may continue plodding to the end of their lives. Adieu, my adorable, my angel that will now vanish from my sight.'

And here in spite of my struggles, he embraced me with the greatest ardor, and then tearing himself away, as if he were the only sufferer, and rushed out of the room. I have never seen him since.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The disease which has destroyed the potatoes so extensively in the United States, appears to be spreading through Canada very rapidly. It renders the potatoes unfit for any purpose, whatever—hogs and cattle have died from eating them.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

E. HART,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

WISHES the Public to understand, that he still remains at his old stand

(One door south of the Post Office, up stairs)

where he continues to Manufacture all kinds of Garments in the latest possible style, as he has just received the PHILADELPHIA

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1844.

which he would invite any one to call and examine for themselves. Also, his own work, which he warrants to suit the most particular.

He also returns his sincere thanks to the Public for their liberal patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same; and while, of his past customers, not one can be found that he has not or still not satisfied, every way, he is confident of the same future success.

No garments of his cutting, made up by inexperienced workmen, will be accountable for a misfit; yet, all such garments made as he makes them, shall claim his strictest attention.

He has made arrangements, whereby he is constantly to receive a regular report of Fashions from the most distinguished Tailors.—And is also Agent for the sale of E. FIELD'S Improved Shoulder and Check Measure System, for Drafting Garments.

Wanted. 2 first rate girls to work at the trade, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Brattleboro, Oct. 22, 1844.

## MORE READY MADE CLOTHING.

F. FRANKS will receive this (THURSDAY) evening, from one of the best Clothing Establishments in Boston, another lot of

OVERCOATS, SACKS, &C.

made in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and the work thoroughly done. Now is the time to make a GOOD BARGAIN.

And be prepared for winter. Call soon, as there is great demand already for the expected lot of new Clothing.

Brattleboro, Oct. 24, 1844.

## NEW GOODS.

ORLEN PRATT & Co.

HAVE just received a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HARD WARE AND

GROCERIES,

which will sell very cheap for cash, or ready pay.—Most kinds of PRODUCE received in exchange for Goods at its value.

West Brattleboro, Oct. 1844.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a large assortment of new Goods, making the assortment of Ladies Dress and Cloak stuffs better probably than any other Store in the place. Also, a very large stock of Cashmere and Silk Shawls, for sale at great bargains.

Brattleboro, Oct. 22, 1844.

W. P. CUNE.

## STOVES, STOVES.

THE Subscribers have received a large assortment of Stoves, among which may be found

Cook's celebrated Yankee Notion, Improved, Granger's Mechanic Stove;

Mott's do. do.

Parlor Cook, a new article;

Air-tight, assorted sizes;

Parlor and Box Stoves;

Also—Caldron Kettles, and a general assortment of Iron Ware, all of which will be sold as low as the lowest in exchange for produce, good notes, or old stores.

P. R. CHANDLER, & Co.

Putney, Oct. 21, 1844.

## I HAVE

A FEW unsettled Notes and



